

MERCHANT CRAFT ARE CONVICTED

[Republican A. P. Leased Wire]
WASHINGTON, Aug. 30.—American naval forces are conveying merchant craft across the Atlantic in the face of official disapproval today at the navy department and examination of the records show that the loss of conveyed ships by submarine averaged less than one-half of one per cent. Details of the conveyance system are withheld. It was stated, however, that American war vessels are regularly escorting fleets of British, French or other allied merchantmen the protection being supplemented when the danger zone is reached.

American naval officials believe that an effective system for checking the submarine menace is being built up gradually, but certainly.

Many devices and many methods enter into the task. Among other things, depth bombs are proving effective. Official reports indicate that American destroyers have accounted for several U-boats with these weapons. No announcement of such incidents will be made, however, unless absolute proof of the fact is available.

No U-boat has been captured by the Americans. It is the best judgment of high officials, however, that several have been sunk by Admiral Sims' destroyers and they are confident that the submarine menace will be substantially abated as the number of destroyers and other craft available for the work is increased.

Reports from London that the submarines are working farther at sea than formerly were corroborated by the navy department. It may be that new boats of greater size and better sea-keeping qualities lend to this extension of the zone of activities, but it is regarded as more probable that the increased vigilance of the navy submarine forces is mainly responsible.

The effect of the increasing patrol of the employment of airplanes and of the addition of new devices to the anti-submarine weapons has been to force the U-boats under water to a greater degree. Their effectiveness is limited in proportion. They cannot run down a merchantship of average speed if kept under water. They can operate only against ships that almost stumble upon them. And all the time they are under water they are consuming the stored power of their storage batteries, decreasing their range of under water action and compelling them to come to the surface at night and idle on the surface while their oil engines are used to recharge the batteries.

The decision of the navy department to spend \$750,000,000 on new destroyers and destroyer-building facilities, approved yesterday by President Wilson, is based on the effectiveness of the swift fighting machines as proved by Admiral Sims' forces.

Every effort to speed the new program as well as the old will be made and during the next year the American destroyer force in European waters probably can be more than doubled.

Destroyers now under construction are being rushed to completion and reports on progress are satisfactory. American experts have developed a depth bomb for use against submarines that is deadly at considerable range. The bomb, containing high explosive, is dropped from a destroyer over a spot where the presence of a submarine is indicated. It is timed to explode at a certain depth. If the explosion occurs below the U-boat and within a reasonable distance, the hull of the underwater craft cannot withstand the pressure, but is crushed like an eggshell.

Signs of the destruction in this way appear on the surface in the shape of oil from fuel tanks, bits of floating wreckage and the like. It is difficult to be certain of a hit as the Germans on more than one occasion have re-

AUTOCRACY MUST GO SAYS DANIELS AT CHARLESTON

[Republican A. P. Leased Wire]
CHARLESTON, W. Va., Aug. 30.—With ceremonies attended by thousands of people from several sections of the state, ground was broken on the 211-acre site in South Charleston this afternoon by Secretary of the Navy Josephus Daniels, for the first government-owned armor plate and projectile plants in the history of the United States.

On this site the government will spend \$22,000,000 for the construction of munitions and armor plate plants. Secretary Daniels turned the first shovel of soil this afternoon and the shovel was presented to the West Virginia department of history.

In his speech Secretary Daniels dwelled briefly on the war.

"We are going to continue war until Prussian autocracy is destroyed," he said. "We are doing that for the enfranchisement of the masses of Germans who have no voice in the government of their own country."

"America is determined to bring about peace by the victorious ending of this awful war. America is fighting not one battle but war to free women and children from bondage and we will win for God and the world."

WHEAT PRICE IS FIXED AT \$2.20 PER BUSHEL FOR THE SPRING CROP

Are Christened Officers; Hope To Earn Titles

[Special To The Republican]

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30.—Hoping to win their way to the top of their newly adopted profession by becoming bona fide officers, General A. Reed, Colonel Oscar Williams and Lieutenant Goddard McCabe are now serving as privates in the ranks of the United States marine corps. They were given their official names by their fond parents, and not through any service or appointment. General, Colonel and Lieutenant were the names by which they were known through youth, instead of the more familiar Tom, Jack or Bill.

Major General George Barnett, commander of the marine corps, recently made the announcement that future officers in that organization would be chosen from the men in the ranks. It may be that the martial pretenses of these well-known names may serve as a stimulus and later as a proper designation of their rank. Their names may be General Reed, Colonel Williams and Lieutenant McCabe.

PEACE DELEGATES ARE BARRED FROM HUDSON, WIS.

[Republican A. P. Leased Wire]

HUDSON, Wis., Aug. 30.—Secretary Lochner, of the People's Peace Council; Publicity Agent Charles Kruse, of the New York Brotherhood Welfare association; Miss Florence Margolis, a former president of the Workers' Council; her woman secretary and a woman stenographer from the headquarters of the National People's Council, were run out of Hudson tonight by a mob estimated to number 1,000. They were not harmed, owing to an impassioned appeal from County Attorney N. O. Varnum, who urged the mob to let them go quietly and not commit violence. The action of the crowd was preceded by a mass meeting at which speeches were made by Mayor Sam Campbell, a veteran of the civil war; Mayor Condit and others, and at which resolutions were adopted protesting against the peace conference.

From this meeting the mob went to the hotel where Charles Kruse, Miss Margolis and two other women were sitting in the lobby. Mayor Campbell signed a petition bearing the name of Kruse protesting against the conference and demanded that he sign it. Kruse declined.

"Get the tar and feathers," said another. The crowd pressed forward and a half dozen hands were laid on Kruse. County Attorney Varnum jumped on a chair and succeeded in restoring quiet on the promise of Kruse and the women to leave town at once. Five minutes later they were bundled into an automobile and rushed to the depot where they were placed aboard a train for Minneapolis.

Beyond hooting and hissing at them no violence was offered on the way to the depot. Secretary Lochner told the driver of the car that they were through with Hudson and would not try to hold their meeting here.

Previous to the mass meeting the city council held a special meeting and adopted a resolution forbidding the peace council to hold any meeting or convention in the city.

MINNEAPOLIS, Aug. 30.—Plans for holding the national peace convention of the People's Council of America at Hudson, Wis., were virtually abandoned tonight by Louis P. Lochner, executive secretary of the council, who returned here shortly before midnight from Hudson, where he was escorted to a train by citizens.

Where the meeting will be held now is problematical. Mr. Lochner said. He stated that Milwaukee and Chicago were under consideration, but until he hears from members of the council now en route from New York on a special train, no decision will be made.

"We went to Hudson to state our position to the mayor and city council," said Mr. Lochner on his arrival here.

"When we arrived there we were told that the mayor and council were discussing our proposed meeting in executive session."

"The mayor refused to see us at that time and later called me on the telephone, saying that the council had no desire to hear what we had to say."

Louis P. Lochner, executive secretary of the organization, said Hudson had been selected as the convention city after he had made a personal inspection of its facilities for staging the gathering and received assurances from leading citizens of the council's welcome there. When shown Governor

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"I'll Come Back" Says Daddy; Promise Kept When Tot Dies

[Republican A. P. Leased Wire]

CLEVELAND, Aug. 30.—"Some day I'll come back to you, little boy," said Lionel Thorogood, naval militiaman, as he gravely returned the smiling salute of his three-year old son, Donald, and said goodbye to the boy and his mother here one day last April before returning to his ship.

[Republican A. P. Leased Wire]
WASHINGTON, Aug. 30.—A price of \$2.20 a bushel was fixed for the 1917 crop of wheat by President Wilson tonight on the recommendation of the wheat price committee, headed by Dr. H. A. Garfield.

The basis will be No. 1 northern spring wheat delivered at Chicago. The committee finally agreed late this afternoon after several days of voting. At one time today it looked as if it would be unable to come to a conclusion but just before 6 o'clock a compromise was reached and the last vote was unanimous.

Representatives of the producers began by voting for a price of \$2.50 and labor's representatives for \$1.84. The two eventually narrowed down until the votes were only a few cents apart and most of today's voting showed only a slight difference. Both factions appeared uncompromising at the start.

On the basis of \$2.20 at Chicago, the food administration worked out tonight differentials for the various grades and classes and for the several terminals. The price fixed tonight is 20 cents higher than that named for the 1918 crop by congress in their control bill. The \$2 price set by congress was taken into consideration by the committee in considering a fair valuation for this year's crop.

In a statement accompanying the announcement of the price President Wilson declares it is the hope of the food administration and his own as well that the fixing of a price will stabilize the market and keep prices within moderate bounds for all transactions during the current year.

The price of flour and bread, too, the president declares, will be kept down.

The committee in its report to the president gave as its three chief considerations that entered into its deliberations the following:

"The fact that the United States is at war; the need of encouraging the producers, and the necessity of reducing the cost of living to the consumer."

"The fact that the price fixed will permit of a fourteen-ounce loaf of bread for 5 cents, allowing a fair profit both to the flour manufacturer and the baker."

The price differential worked out by the food administration tonight are:

No. 1 dark hard winter, \$2.24; hard winter basic, \$2.20; red winter basic, \$2.20; soft winter, \$2.18; dark northern spring, \$2.24; red spring, \$2.18; humpback, \$2.10; amber durum, \$2.24; durum basic, \$2.20; red durum, \$2.18; red walla, \$2.12; hard white basic, \$2.20; soft white, \$2.18; white club, \$2.16.

No. 2 of each grade is 3 cents less; No. 3, 6 cents less; No. 4, 9 cents less.

Chicago, Galveston, New Orleans, basic; Kansas City and Omaha, 5 cents less than basic; Duluth and Minneapolis, 3 cents less; St. Louis, 2 cents less; New York, 1 cent less than basic; Baltimore and Philadelphia, 9 cents more; Buffalo, 5 cents more.

The basic grades are numbers 1 hard winter, red winter and northern spring.

Although the prices are fixed on government purchases only, the food administration, through its wheat corporation, expects to buy the market without difficulty. The corporation will make all government and allied purchases and has under consideration plans to buy for millions of dollars of wheat between the terminal and the flour mills the corporation will become purchaser of virtually all the country's wheat crop.

Members of the committee who tonight expected a great deal of criticism from the farming classes but that they felt that every farmer should consider himself a part of the war effort as yet, 10 cents are willingly relinquish a part of his profits in the interests of the common good. Great pressure was brought to bear on the committee from many quarters to set the price at a higher figure than that named, but the final decision, members of the committee declared, represented a majority opinion of what is fairest to all the interests of the country.

In its statement to the president, the committee recites the factors considered in its deliberations. Chief among them was the mounting cost of living. The condition of world markets also was given careful thought, as was the probable effect of an early termination of the war which would lose great stocks of wheat in other countries now tied up because of the lack of shipping.

The cost of production came in for considerable attention. It was realized that some growers will be forced to sell their wheat at a loss while many others will make a high profit.

The committee's work ended with fixing of a price. Besides Dr. Garfield, the chairman, the other members present were:

Charles J. Barrett of Georgia, president of the Farmers' Union; Eugene E. Funk of Illinois, president of the Corn Growers' association; Edward F. Ladd, president of the North Dakota Agricultural college; J. W. Shorthill of Nebraska, secretary of the National Farmers' Council; L. J. Tabor, master of the Ohio State Grange; Henry J. Roane, president of the Kansas Agricultural college; W. N. Doak of Roanoke, Va., vice-president of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen; James W. Sullivan of New York, of the American Federation of Labor; F.

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LAST VOTE RUSSIAN AGAIN DESERT

[Republican A. P. Leased Wire]
WASHINGTON, Aug. 30.—An agreement was reached by the senate late today to take a final vote on the war tax bill not later than Monday, September 10, and the closure petition filed yesterday was withdrawn.

The agreement also provides for disposition of the war profits section not later than Wednesday of next week and of the income tax provisions not later than Friday, September 7. It provides further for earlier action if the debate ends sooner than expected. The agreement was reached after the day of spirited debate between Senators Simmons and Underwood on war profits after much negotiation over details and after Senator La Follette had blocked an effort to set next Monday as the day for a vote. If the debate runs through until September 10, the bill will have been under serious discussion just one month. It passed the house May 23.

Once before at this session, on the food control bill, closure was initiated and dropped by mutual agreement for final disposition. The closure petition on the war tax measure was to have been voted on tomorrow. Its proponents were confident today of their strength, but overtures for the voting agreement came from those leading the fight for higher tax rates, with all concerned anxious to avoid imposition of closure.

Anticipating possible adoption of closure, many amendments were introduced late in the day.

Senators Hollis, Gore and Brady sponsored provisions to increase the war profits levy to rates ranging from 50 to 66 2-3 per cent, and Senator La Follette submitted a substitute bill designed to raise about \$3,500,000 principally from war profits, incomes and liquor taxation.

Today's debate was occupied largely by Senator Simmons, chairman of the finance committee, and Senator Underwood, former house leader and revenue expert. In a three-hour speech the latter vigorously criticized the committee's war profits plan and Senator Simmons, with show of much feeling, defended the plan and attacked Senator Bankhead's substitute, supported by Mr. Underwood.

Denouncing "money slackers" Senator Underwood said the committee's war profits scheme "could work many injustices, exempt many large corporations' earnings and was 'full of dark places'." He opposed principally the graduated rates and the basis of calculating profits.

While the Bankhead substitute based on actual value of invested capital, is estimated to raise \$589,000,000 as compared with \$1,000,000,000 from the committee plan as increased by the so-called compromise amendments presented yesterday, Senator Underwood and also Senator Borah declared they believed the latter estimate was much larger than actual results would show.

Senator Simmons attacked the Bankhead substitute as an alleged exemption of much wealth from taxation. He said it was an excess rather than a war profits tax plan, while the committee proposal combined both. Admitting that the committee in offering the compromise amendments had acquiesced to sentiment in the senate and of the public for higher taxation of war profits, he insisted that the Bankhead plan is basically wrong and would yield

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NEW LIGHT THROUGH ON CAMPAIGN OF THE DARDANELLES

[Republican A. P. Leased Wire]
LONDON, Aug. 30.—The Athens correspondent of Reuters' limited, says that the full report of the speech made by Premier Venizelos, August 26, throws a new and important light on the Dardanelles campaign and shows that if the plans he contemplated had not been arbitrarily vetoed by Constantine, then king, Serbia might have been saved, Bulgaria forced to keep neutral and Turkey defeated early in 1915. At the time he proposed intervention in the war in February, 1915—Gallipoli was defeated by only 6,000 Turks scattered among the different fortresses with scanty supplies of ammunition.

From the Greek representative at Constantinople it was learned that the Turks then were actually preparing to evacuate the capital and he declared that his policy had been carried out. A Greek army could have been secretly landed at Gallipoli and could have entered Constantinople within a fortnight.

"Thus," said Mr. Venizelos, "Turkey would have been destroyed, Russia would have had her food supplied by sea, would have been able to export her grain and would have escaped the offensive of 1918. Bulgaria, seeing Greek and Franco-British armies on her rear, would not have dared to intervene and Germany would have lost the east and the war would have ended one year earlier."

As it was, the entente allies undertook the Dardanelles campaign more than a month after the Turks began their defense works at Gallipoli, having," said Mr. Venizelos, "no longer any confidence in Greece."

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RUSSIAN AGAIN DESERT TEAR POSTS PERMITTING TEUTONS TO MAKE GAINS

[Republican A. P. Leased Wire]
WASHINGTON, August 30.—The \$11,538,945,849 war bond and certificate bill will be favorably reported to the house Saturday in virtually the same form that it was presented to the ways and means committee by Secretary McAdoo and will be passed probably next Wednesday.

Republican opposition to the measure disappeared today when administration leaders agreed to minor compromises. Administration leaders tonight began laying plans for its early consideration in the senate following the revenue bill there as quickly as possible.

Tentative arrangements are that the bill shall be reported to the house with these outstanding provisions:

Bonds to bear four per cent interest; bonds, certificates of indebtedness and war saving certificates to be subject at least to income supertaxes but not to normal income or war profits tax, interest rates on war savings and certificates of indebtedness to be fixed by the secretary of the treasury, foreign bonds taken in exchange for loans to be re-sold at not less than their purchase price and the secretary to make no deposits of moneys accruing from bonds or certificates without obtaining interest.

The allowance for disposing of the bonds, which would permit the secretary to resort to newspaper advertising at his discretion will be curtailed to about \$20,000,000.

Consideration of the administration's soldiers and sailors' insurance bill will follow final passage on the bond bill in the house. Plans to pass the insurance bill were first blocked today by the objection of Representative Charles of New Jersey who is opposed to the measure.

On the Bainsizza plateau of the Austro-Italian theater, General Cadorna is giving the Austrians no rest, keeping up his intensive attacks along the entire front. New gains of considerable importance have been made and at several points where the Austrians have striven to hold back the Italians or recapture lost positions, they have been repulsed. More than 500 new prisoners have been taken by the Italians.

On the front in France and Belgium no important engagements have taken place, although on the various sectors held by the British and French artillery duels are being fought and small operations by infantry are taking place.

LONDON, Aug. 30.—"The last week has been marked by a pause on all the western front—a pause which was inevitable after the great successes of the previous week, a pause accentuated by the bad weather that affected the operations all the way from the North Sea to the Italian sector," said Major General F. B. Maurice, chief director of military operations at the war office, in his weekly talk to the Associated Press.

"At the moment it is the Italian front where the situation is the most interesting. Here also after a really important advance, there now comes a pause pending the readjustment of the artillery positions. There is much more to be done during these pauses. The problem is whether General Cadorna will be able to get his guns posted for renewal of the operations before the Austrians get up adequate defenses, some of which are being brought from the Russo-Rumanian front. This is the problem in the pause in all these battles—the race between the preparations of offense and defense."

"On the German front, the wearing down the Germans by continuous bombardment, continues air fighting and continuous infantry raids, is being kept up and is having a far greater effect than is generally realized. This effect is shown in the constant necessity imposed on the Germans of withdrawing and replacing units."

"We now are in the first phase of the flanders battle. We are meeting with good success the German reserves and later will come the second phase in which we are all looking forward confidently."

"On the Russian front there has been another regrettable incident, namely the voluntary withdrawal of certain Russian units near Kermowitz. The result was negligible but it serves to show, in conjunction with General Korniloff's speech, the state to which the Russian army has come and that even more remarkable that the Germans have been unable to achieve more."

"On the Rumanian front, Field Marshal von Mackensen's attack failed owing to the gallant Rumanian stand and the necessity of Austrian withdrawals to the threatened Italian front."

"In the last month I have received a remarkable number of letters from the United States showing how widespread is the belief that the British have let the air be taken out of the clouds by the most of their fighting. This is part of the German propaganda in the United States. I have prepared for you a few statistics to show how far this is untrue."

"At the present moment the British troops in France are 6 to 1 as compared with all overseas troops and the total in France throughout the war have been in the proportion of 6.5 Russian army has come and pressed home fighting since July 1 the casualties have nine British to one colonial."

Bringing Up Reserves
CANADIAN HEADQUARTERS IN FRANCE, August 30.—The burial of

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Japanese Ambassador Says Japan In The War To Stay

[Republican A. P. Leased Wire]

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30.—A message of fellowship and good will from Japan was delivered to the senate today by Viscount Ishii, ambassador on special mission, with an assurance that Japan is in the war to stay and fight shoulder to shoulder with America to a certain victory.

In a tribute to Thomas Jefferson and the American ideal of life, Viscount Ishii told the senators that the Japanese ideal of national life in its final

analysis was not so very far removed from theirs.

"We conceive of our nation as a vast family," he said, "held together not by the arbitrary force of armed men, but by the force of a natural development."

The ambassador and other members of the mission were received on the floor of the senate with formal ceremony by Senator Salsbury, president pro tem, in the absence of Vice President Marshall. His address, read in English, frequently was interrupted by hearty applause from senators and spectators.